

TENETS OF CHURCH TO BE EXPLAINED

Presbyterians Seek to Remove Existing Prejudice.

COMMITTEE WILL MAKE STATEMENT

Question of Union With Northern Branch Is Referred for Report at Next Assembly. Amendment Proposed to Elect Infant Clause of Confession of Faith.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
Bristol, Va., May 20.—The adoption of a resolution to appoint an ad interim committee to prepare a brief popular statement of the doctrines of the church, which was adopted by a narrow majority and after a lively debate, the passage of a resolution to appoint a committee to confer with the United Presbyterian Church on the subject of a union with that organization, the report of the committee on marriage and divorce, the appointment of a woman secretary, the consideration of a proposed amendment to the elect-infant clause of the Confession of Faith, to be submitted to the presbyteries, and the adoption of the minority report of the committee on marriage and divorce refusing to submit to the presbyteries the matter of a revision of the Confession in this respect, were the principal doings of the day in the General Assembly of the Southern Presbyterian Church.

The contest over the preparation of a popular statement embodying the doctrines of the church was precipitated by requests from missionaries and overtures from presbyteries asking this on account of the prejudice against the church because it is charged by its enemies with believing in infant damnation and predestination of souls to hell. It developed a fight between the progressives and conservatives, and the former, led by Dr. James I. Vance, of Nashville, won by a vote of 68 to 43. Dr. Vance pleaded for the assembly to "put in twentieth century terms, the truths of our Confession."

Dr. F. M. Wood, of West Virginia, said that the criticism was not against the Confession, but really against the word of God. Dr. C. F. Reed, declared in speaking on the subject that there was no use in talking of union with the United Presbyterian "if we are going to discredit our Confession."

To Explain Doctrines.
Strong speeches were made against it, but the associates urged that the statement was not to compromise any of the teachings in the Confession, but to explain them.

Dr. W. E. Boggs, of Atlanta, pleaded for a change in the Confession so as to authorize only one ground of divorce—impurity. He lost by the adoption of the report of the majority of his committee.

There was much debate on the subject of the elect infant clause, and majority and minority reports came from the committee on this subject. Dr. Webb, of Louisville, presented the majority report, which proposed that the Confession shall be amended so as to provide specifically that all infants are elected and that they are not to be baptized until they are old enough to understand the meaning of the baptism.

The report of the committee on systematic beneficence was adopted with slight amendments. The chief feature is the appropriation of \$50,000 for foreign missions and \$22,000 for assembly's home missions.

The report of the committee on remuneration will be made to-morrow afternoon, and will be one of the important events of the meeting.

Woman Secretary.

Contrary to expectations upon the part of a good many of the committee, the report of the committee on church societies recommended the appointment of a woman secretary. When the recommendation was put to the house it was adopted without a dissenting vote. This report recommended that the four executive departments be directed to select a woman possessing suitable gifts as a secretary, who shall devote her entire time to the work of organizing the women into synodical and presbyterial unions and local societies under control of synods, presbyteries and sessions, and co-ordinating women's and young people's societies now existing, contributing to the total of \$133,176. The membership of the women's societies is 6,474. The young people's societies, with a membership of 10,000, contribute to the total of \$38,828 to all causes.

A committee consisting of Rev. R. C. Reed, Rev. S. G. Morris, Rev. John F. Hannan, Rev. A. G. Hall and Hon. W. E. Stevens was appointed to confer with a similar committee from the United Presbyterian Church to ascertain whether a basis of union of the two churches is possible.

Dr. Smith Expresses Regret.
Soon after the opening of the session of the assembly this morning Dr. Robert W. Smith rose to a point of personal privilege and said that he desired to express to the assembly his regret for having used a word that he hoped would not be taken into consideration by the assembly as a slur on the proceedings of the assembly as that referred to by Dr. Smith such prominent in the headlines, and another commissioner said that in view of the fact that this prominence had been given in the papers, he hoped the explanation of Mr. Smith to-day would appear.

It is predicted by some that the membership of the assembly will be higher two years from now if three—

OHIO RESTS AFTER CAMPAIGN STRAIN

To-Day, Result Will Be Told by Ballot Boxes.

CANDIDATES MAKE WHIRLWIND FINISH

Three Presidential Aspirants Carry On Their Fight Until Late Hour at Night—Taft and Roosevelt Both Confident That Victory Has Been Achieved.

Columbus, Ohio, May 20.—Ohio tonight rested from the strain of the last two weeks' campaign, during which four presidential candidates bombarded the State from one end to the other, and is ready for to-morrow's primaries.

Three of the Republican candidates for the presidential nomination carried their fights almost up to the hour of balloting, and late to-night President Taft, Colonel Roosevelt and Senator La Follette were still making public addresses, offering their final pleas with the Republican voters for support to-morrow.

Governor Judson Harmon ended his fight for the State Saturday night. The second to the last State to hold presidential preference primaries and the home of two of the candidates, Ohio is considered the crux of an unusual political situation.

Campaign Without Precedent.
Activity in the Ohio campaign is said to be without precedent in the present presidential contest. It was in this State that Colonel Roosevelt first presented the platform upon which he is basing his fight.

President Taft and his former friend, the ex-President, have crossed and recrossed each other's trails in their courses across the State, speaking from the rear of special trains, in open air meetings and in town halls. Woodrow Wilson, Governor Harmon's only opponent, did not enter the State. Harmon's antagonist has been William Jennings Bryan, who, speaking for the Ohio Progressive League, has berated the Governor and urged Wilson's nomination in several campaign tours.

President Taft and Governor Harmon to-night went to their homes in Cincinnati. The President will leave to-morrow afternoon for Washington, and Governor Harmon will hear the returns at his home.

Colonel Roosevelt and Senator La Follette completed their campaigns, the one leaving for the East during the night and the other for the West. Supporters of all factions in the four-cornered contest are expecting a large primary vote. Because of the complicated ballots returns are not expected until late in the morning. The polls will be open from 5:30 in the morning until the same hour in the evening.

Laylin Is Confident.
Lewis C. Laylin, Taft's Ohio manager, was confident in his prediction to-night on the eve of the primaries that the President will not be turned down by his own State.

"It's a Taft victory and it's all over but the shouting," he said. "Ohio looks better for Taft to-night than it did forty-eight hours ago, and it looked mighty good then. Within the last twenty-four hours there has been a remarkable change in sentiment for the President among the farmers."

Chairman Walter F. Brown, of the Republican State central committee, who has managed Roosevelt's campaign, said he prophesied a bolt. He continued to predict the wreck of the grand old party if Mr. Roosevelt does not change his attitude and is not assured of the nomination by the Republican National Convention. He asked Republicans to remember how long that party had existed, what it had done for the country, and to decide for themselves whether or not they wished to see it disrupted to "gratify the ambition of one man."

Taft's Fight Ended.
Dayton, O., May 20.—President Taft's seven days of speechmaking through Ohio came to an end here to-night with a final plea to Republicans of always staying with the man who supported to-morrow's primaries and to defeat Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, whom Mr. Taft dubbed "the bolter."

Mr. Taft appeared all day long in practically every one of the dozen speeches he made for Republicans to consider and keep in mind Mr. Roosevelt's Cleveland speech, where the President said he prophesied a bolt. He continued to predict the wreck of the grand old party if Mr. Roosevelt does not change his attitude and is not assured of the nomination by the Republican National Convention. He asked Republicans to remember how long that party had existed, what it had done for the country, and to decide for themselves whether or not they wished to see it disrupted to "gratify the ambition of one man."

Mr. Taft's only engagement to-morrow is one at the polls in Cincinnati, and he expects to leave that city in the afternoon for Washington.

Most of Mr. Taft's attacks on Colonel Roosevelt over his predecessor's expectation to "bolt" the Chicago convention were alike. Here is one delivered late to-day at Xenia: "Mr. Roosevelt's effort to win Ohio and many of them were confident that the result of the trip will be evident at the polls to-day."

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BASEBALL STRIKE IS DECLARED OFF

Detroit Team Will Take Field To-Day Without Cobb.

NO CONCESSIONS FROM BAN JOHNSON

Players Decide to Go Back Rather Than Have President Navin an Innocent Sufferer—Cobb Urges Them to Decision. Will Lose Nothing in Fines.

Philadelphia, May 20.—On the ground that they did not want to see Frank Navin, president of the club, suffer for any action on their part, the players of the Detroit American League baseball club, called off their strike late this afternoon and agreed to play the regular scheduled game in Washington to-morrow without the services of Ty Cobb. Thus ends one of the most extraordinary situations that has ever been brought about in organized baseball.

As a condition of returning to the field, the players said that they want it distinctly understood that they will still fight for the principle involved and for which they struck.

In returning to the club, the players received no concessions from Ban Johnson, who had indefinitely suspended Ty Cobb for attacking a spectator in a game in New York last week.

Mr. Navin, however, promised the men that if they would return he would do his utmost to have Cobb reinstated as quickly as possible, that he would do all he could as a club owner to have the American League give better protection to the players on the field against unportant matters on the part of spectators, and that he will see that none of the players will suffer any financial loss as the result of any fines that may be imposed upon them by the league.

Special Meeting To-Day.
The special meeting of the American League will be held to-morrow at 11 A. M., at which the club owners will decide what punishment, if any, shall be inflicted upon the strikers. The question of a fine against the club, it is expected, will also be taken up by the league. After the meeting President Johnson will go to New York and investigate the assault, and on the result of this inquiry, it is said, will depend the reinstatement of the star center fielder.

Matters in this unusual case began to develop as soon as Mr. Navin arrived here early in the day. He first saw Mr. Johnson and had a thorough understanding with him, and upon leaving he went into the clubhouse, where the players, Mr. Navin said, that it was a question of whether the players or the club owners would run the league.

The Detroit president was in conference with his men for nearly two weeks, but then Mr. Johnson had announced to him that there would be no compromise, and that they would have to return to the ball field without Ty Cobb or take the consequences.

Mr. Navin made a personal appeal to them. He told them that he was a loyal supporter of the league, and he did not feel that it was just to him, Cobb told the players that he felt he was responsible for what had occurred, and that while he appreciated the action of his team mates, he felt that for the sake of Mr. Navin, who had always been treated well, the players should reconsider their action and return to the club. He added that he was willing to stand alone, and take whatever was coming, one way or the other.

The result of the conference was a proposition from the players delivered to Mr. Johnson by Mr. Navin, which, it is understood, was to the effect that the men would return to the game if Cobb were reinstated on Wednesday, at some fixed time. Mr. Navin did not bring back a very favorable reply, according to the players, but reported that Mr. Johnson had put the whole matter to Mr. Navin, and that he would place a team in the field. The players then decided that Mr. Navin should not be the innocent sufferer.

The second conference was brief, and shortly before 4 o'clock the newspaper men were called in and the announcement was made that the men would return to the game if Cobb were reinstated on Wednesday, at some fixed time. Mr. Navin did not bring back a very favorable reply, according to the players, but reported that Mr. Johnson had put the whole matter to Mr. Navin, and that he would place a team in the field. The players then decided that Mr. Navin should not be the innocent sufferer.

Still Fighting Johnson.
All the players expressed their sympathy for Mr. Navin. They said they did not want him to suffer any financial loss, and they would continue to fight against Mr. Johnson's attitude toward the players and that they want an investigation of the Detroit men would venture to say.

After the conference several of the Detroit men said now that the question has been put to public attention, they will keep up the fight, and that the players be given a square deal in the matter of suspensions. Several of them said they had received letters and telegrams from players in both the major leagues expressing sympathy for their cause and promising assistance in their fight.

The Detroit team left for Washington at 8 o'clock to-night, accompanied by Manager Jennings. The game scheduled between Philadelphia and Detroit to-day was called off by agreement.

LITTLE ROCK AROUSED
Eighty Armed Men Are Searching for Murderer.

Little Rock, Ark., May 20.—Eighty armed men, including ministers, policemen, business and professional men, began at midnight a vigil to protect Little Rock citizens from mysterious assaults by an unknown person, whose career culminated in a "night without waking and dreaming."

The two women, both widows, lived alone except for a poodle dog. Some time in the night a burglar entered and drugged all three.

After ransacking the house he departed with \$2 in cash, all the money the women had.

"I got the sleep I needed so badly," was Mrs. Reagan's comment to-day.

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DEATH PENALTY WIDELY OPPOSED

Sentiment Striking Among Veniremen in Claude Allen's Trial.

TEN QUALIFIED TO SIT ON JURY

Taking of Evidence in Case of Alleged Slayer of Judge Thornton Massie Probably Will Begin To-Morrow—Youthful Prisoner Sits Silent in Courtroom.

BY ALEXANDER FORWARD.
Wynneville, Va., May 20.—When the examination of the first venire of 100 citizens of Wythe county was completed at 4 o'clock this afternoon, ten men sat in the jury box qualified to try Claude Swanson Allen for the murder of Judge Thornton L. Massie, of Carroll county. Six others must be secured before the necessary panel of sixteen is complete.

Upon adjournment of court, Judge Waller H. Staples prepared a new list of fifty names, and Sheriff Davidson at once began the work of summoning them. It is hoped to have enough present to keep court in session constantly to-morrow until the jury is complete.

It is probable that the taking of evidence will begin on Wednesday, unless unexpected obstacles are encountered in securing the needed jurymen. The ease with which ten men were found to be eligible was surprising to the court and the lawyers. In view of the great local interest in the trial of Floyd Allen, and the natural indignation and expression of opinions.

Defense Objects Vigorously.
At one time, there were eleven jurors who appeared to be qualified. E. P. Scott, a merchant miller, had expressed an opinion as to the guilt of Floyd Allen, but none as to Claude Allen. The defense objected very vigorously to his admission, but Judge Staples sent him to the jury room to join the other ten.

Later, R. H. Willis, for the defense, renewed his objection, saying that an opinion as to Floyd Allen in this case involved the same in the conspiracy theory, must necessarily affect any of the co-defendants charged in the same indictment. Court and counsel looked up precedents, and the rule as laid down in the McCue case was examined. At last it was thought best to excuse Mr. Scott.

The jury as it stands is made up as follows: H. K. Dix, farmer; E. B. Williams, farmer; Charles C. Neff, brick mason; M. F. Litz, farmer; J. W. Martin, farmer; W. Z. Jones, farmer; Miller Copenhagen, farmer; A. Y. Dixon, farmer; R. Huddle, merchant; S. O. Fisher, public school teacher.

Three of the accepted jurors were placed in the box over the protest of the defense, whose attorneys challenged them because of opinions they had formed or expressed. Judge Staples advised them upon their statement that they could discard their opinions and give the prisoner a fair trial.

In reply to one objection, Judge Staples said: "I doubt if there is a man in the United States who has not expressed a hypothetical opinion in this case."

Eighty-five of the veniremen were actually in court and were examined. The remaining fifteen sent or brought excuses of various kinds, which were accepted by the court, mostly involving cases of illness. One or two exemptions were claimed, and naturally many had formed such opinions regarding Claude Allen's guilt as to disqualify them.

Many Oppose Death Penalty.

The most remarkable feature of this was the fact that no fewer than twenty-seven of the eighty-five veniremen expressed conscientious convictions against the infliction of the death penalty. Did such a sentiment exist throughout the State, the opportunity of capital punishment might speedily accomplish results for their belief at the hands of the Legislature.

Judge Staples grew suspicious of this. "You are under oath," he said solemnly to Veniaman L. P. Codman. "Have you heard any one on the outside of the courtroom to-day, among those summoned here, discuss the proposition that scruples against the death penalty would get a man excused from jury duty?"

"I did not," replied Mr. Codman. "I have not heard any one entertained these convictions," pursued Judge Staples.

The venireman insisted it had been a long while. A similar question was asked W. E. Richmond. He could not remember whether or not he had heard such an evasion of jury duty discussed. To other members of the venire the court put the question in this form: "Do you place your personal opinion about capital punishment against the law of the land?"

Veniaman George W. Smythe had

(Continued on Second Page.)

Her Prayer Answered.

Woman Prays for Sleep, and Burglar Chloroforms Her.

Atlanta, Ga., May 20.—A burglar with a bottle of chloroform was busy in answering the prayer of Mrs. Isabella Reagan, aged seventy-five years, early to-day. On retiring last night Mrs. Reagan told her daughter, Mrs. Roberta Herbert, aged forty years, that she had prayed for a "night without waking and dreaming."

The two women, both widows, lived alone except for a poodle dog. Some time in the night a burglar entered and drugged all three.

After ransacking the house he departed with \$2 in cash, all the money the women had.

IN ELECTRIC CHAIR, RICHESON PAYS EXTREME PENALTY FOR HIS MURDER OF AVIS LINNELL



CLARENCE V. T. RICHESON.

FLOOD AND BYRD WILL LOCK HORNS POLICE IDENTIFY VICTIM OF MURDER

Fight for Control of State Convention Is Between Speaker and Congressman.

Woman Slain in Los Angeles Buwgalow Was Miss Minnie Quinn.

OFF FOR NORFOLK TO-DAY DILLON IS HELD GUILTY

Indications Are There Will Be No Indorsements or Instructions.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
Washington, May 20.—Practically the entire Virginia delegation in Congress will leave Washington either to-morrow afternoon or early Wednesday morning to attend the State Democratic Convention at Norfolk. In many respects this convention will be the most interesting which the State has seen in many a year, though from what was said this afternoon, neither Underwood nor Wilson will be indorsed, nor will they have the satisfaction of seeing the delegates receive instructions for them.

Congressman Flood, who in all probability will be made one of the "big four" to Baltimore, spoke interestingly to-day concerning what the convention might do.

"I do not believe that the convention will either indorse or instruct," said Mr. Flood. "At the same time, I do not think the Wilson people will run away with the convention. This will be the first time that I have ever differed on such matters with Richard Evelyn Byrd, leader of the Wilson forces in Virginia, who is my brother-in-law, but we certainly disagree on the Wilson proposition."

"Mr. Byrd and I have always stood firm in everything since we have been in politics, and it will be a strange thing if he votes against me for a delegate-at-large, and I should have to vote against him."

"Another peculiar thing is that I have a nephew, a son of a 'Pick' Byrd, who will also in all probability have to vote against me as a delegate."

Aside from what Mr. Flood said, it is learned that the fight between the Wilson and the Underwood people will be a bitter one. There are two or three members of the Virginia delegation in Congress who are going to the convention to stand by Wilson to the last, while the Underwood people are just as determined to see that the Alabama Congressman gets all that is coming to him."

In addition to this, there is some Harmon feeling in Virginia, and this may come up in the convention. Congressman Lamb is one of the strongest Harmon supporters in the House, and he doubtless will be heard from.

It is not known yet whether Senator Martin will be able to leave Charlottesville for a long enough time to be at the convention, but private letters received by his friends here are to the effect that if Mrs. Martin's condition permits it he will be there.

Senator Swanson and others will leave with Mr. Flood to-morrow afternoon. It now looks as if the fight will be one of Flood against Byrd for control of the convention. P. H. McG.

Girls Panle-Stricken.
Atlanta, Ga., May 20.—Twenty-five or thirty girl operatives were driven panle-stricken to the street and property less estimated at \$50,000 caused by fire which broke out late to-day at 88-89 Mitchell Street near the terminal station. The building was occupied by the Warren Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of suspenders.

He was dressed plainly in a black overcoat suit, a frock coat, white shirt, white necktie, collar and black bow tie, with gold studs in his shirt front, and with low, black shoes, brightly shined. His head was shaved down the middle.

The party then entered the chamber. Richeson, accompanied by the clergyman, followed soon after. The unfringed minister appearing as calm as either of his companions.

His Own Life Forfeit for One He So Cruelly Took.

CALM AND SMILING, HE MEETS HIS FATE

Steadily He Walks Into Death Chamber, and While Seated in Chair Expresses Forgiveness for Everybody and Declares His Willingness to Die.

LEADING EVENTS IN FAMOUS CASE

October 15.—Avis Linnell dies in Y. W. C. A. home in Boston. Papers pronounce it suicide.

October 16.—Avis Linnell's brother-in-law comes to Boston to claim body. Tells of engagement of dead girl and Richeson. Woman declares Richeson had telephoned from her home making appointment with some one at Y. W. C. A.

October 17.—Richeson's landlady says he had returned bowl to her with remark that she and better wash it thoroughly, that it contained poison. Cambridge confectioner tells of Richeson coming to store on afternoon girl died and purchasing peculiarly shaped jar of candy, identical with jar found in girl's room. Woman tells of seeing pastor and girl eating together in restaurant. William Hahn, Newton druggist, tells of selling cyanide potassium to Richeson.

October 27.—Richeson arrested at home of Violet Edmunds, his fiancée.

October 30.—Grand jury returns indictment of murder against pastor.

October 31.—Richeson pleads not guilty. Trial set for January 15.

November 1.—Richeson resigns from pastorate.

November 6.—Resignation refused by church.

November 24.—Church accepts resignation.

December 20.—Richeson mutilates himself in cell.

January 5.—Richeson confesses guilty; statement given out on January 6.

January 8.—Richeson pleads guilty; sentenced to be executed in week beginning May 19.

May 21.—(12:17 A. M.) Richeson executed.

Boston, May 21.—Clarence V. T. Richeson was electrocuted at 12:17 this morning. The current was turned on at 12:10:02, and the prisoner was declared totally dead at 12:17.

The former Baptist clergyman, confessed poisoner of Avis Linnell, of Hynahns, his one time sweetheart, was outwardly calm when he entered the death chamber, and he maintained his composure while the straps and electrodes were being adjusted as he sat in the electric chair.

Richeson walked to the chair erect, eyes straight ahead until he sat down. Then he closed his eyes and kept them shut until the end. Seated in the chair, he was asked a series of questions by the Rev. Herbert S. Johnson, his spiritual adviser.

During his answers he said: "God will take care of my soul, and I pray for all I forgive everybody." The last of the questions was: "Are you willing to die for Jesus' sake?" The reply, in an even, well modulated tone, was simply, "I am willing to die."

The current applied was of 1,000 volts, eight amperes. One application was sufficient.

When the officials and witnesses of the execution entered the death chamber, after walking through the prison yard in a pelting rain, they heard sounding through the walls the strains of a song. It was Richeson and his spiritual advisers, Mr. Johnson and Chaplain Stebbins, singing. Distinctly audible as they closed were the words: "For I know, what ere befall me, Jesus doeth all things well."

Leaves Cell Smiling.
Richeson left his cell smiling at 12:08. Before starting on the death march, he shook hands with William A. Moore, his counsel, who at the last moment had been admitted as a witness of the execution, and with two chaplains, the Rev. M. J. Murphy, the Catholic prison chaplain, being also present. Then he said, "I'm ready," and walked on.

He was dressed plainly in a black overcoat suit, a frock coat, white shirt, white necktie, collar and black bow tie, with gold studs in his shirt front, and with low, black shoes, brightly shined. His head was shaved down the middle.

The party then entered the chamber. Richeson, accompanied by the clergyman, followed soon after. The unfringed minister appearing as calm as either of his companions.

Among many letters addressed to Richeson which were opened by Warden Bridges to-day was one which was found to contain cyanide of potassium. It was mailed from Station N, New York City, on May 19, at 3 P. M.

It contained no clue to the sender, the powder being inclosed in a small subenvelope marked "Leadache powder." An analysis developed that it was poison of the same nature as that which killed Avis Linnell.

Attorney Morse said that he advised Warden Bridges to make public the fact of the receipt of this powder. Richeson was entirely innocent of any